this experiment is named Ger-Pac and can be secured from most building material dealers. It can be secured in various widths and mostly in the 100' lengths. The price may seem a little high but when you have some very good varieties that you have worked hard over all summer and want to keep for next season then the value pretty well offsets the cost. Some hibiscus lovers spend as much as 300 dollars to protect those good plants of theirs.

Whatever the covering you might use, when the temperature rises, uncover the plants so that they can get the sunlight and watering that they will need after struggling against the cold spells. Any plants that may have been damaged will need pruning but don't grab those clippers so hastily. Let the plant show for itself how much you should cut back. The frozen or damaged stems will be soft and pulpy and when scraped the stem will be a brownish color. Cut back until the green shows.

With these suggestions let's try and keep those lovely hibiscus plants for next year and help your neighbor with any suggestions that you think would be of some help.

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WINTERIZING HIBISCUS IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

By L. K. Thompson

By this date, you should have fed your plants with a high potash, low nitrogen fertilizer. One central Florida company is preparing a 0-14-14 formula, which is ideal. 0-6-8 and 0-8-8 is also being offered. This feeding will slow up tender

growth and harden your plants for the possible cold days ahead.

Remove mulch from around exposed plants. The insulating properties of mulch prevents the release from the ground of the heat gathered during the day and your plants might need the extra few degrees of heat you will gain. In very cold and exposed locations, bank your plants as high as possible with earth. You may remove it during warm periods, but be sure it is in place if the weather man predicts sub-freezing weather. If your plants are damaged by cold, there is no need to remove the frosted portions until later. The idea that the sap can "sour" and cause further damage has been discarded.

Try to protect your plants from the northwest wind that precedes most of our cold waves. The dehydrating action of this cold, dry wind frequently causes more damage than the actual cold.

Do not use any type of oil spray until all danger of frost is past.

Quantities of small plants in containers may be protected by laying flat and covering with cloth, straw or moss. This is easier than trying to suspend a cover over them. It also prevents excess water from soaking the soil in the container.

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WINTERIZING HIBISCUS IN SOUTH FLORIDA

By W. Bruce Parnell

In this article we will attempt to write the information as we have learned it throughout